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OUROGRAPHY ⁴³³²⁰

OR

Speculations on the excrements OF U R I N E;

With the Distinctions, Causes, Colours,
and Contents thereof : and other
Symptomes observed in Nature.

Also, a Philosophicall discourse
of the Colours of Urine, with the Art
of mixing them, according to quan-
tity, number, and weight.

*Honour a Physician, with the honour
due unto him, for the uses you may
have of him. Ecclus 38. 1.*

By HENRY HAMAND.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Francis Eglesfield, and are
to be sold at the Marygold, in
S. Pauls Church-yard.

1655.





THE PREFACE.

I Shall not, like the
Citizens of *Mindium*, make a large
Preface to this short dis-
course, lest I incurre the like
Censure the Inhabitants re-
ceived from their tub'd-Cy-
nick Diogenes, *Viri Mindii*,
claudite ostia, ne urbs vestra egre-
diatur, shut your Gates, lest
your Citie run out at them.
In this *Ourographical* part
therefore, or Doctrine of
Urines, being but an Appen-
dix to a greater work, I have

The Preface.

inserted a Philosophicall Discourse of colours, with the art of mixing them according to their number and qualitie; the use whereof (as I conceive) may availe much to the knowledg of Diseases, by discerning the severall contrarieties happening in one and the same sickness, and which of the humours doth abound: for there is scarce any internall Malady can happen unto man, but it is accompanied with the *Symptomes* of sundry diseases, all of them tending to the dissolution of the same body. And this opinion may be grounded from the holy text; where

The Preface.

where the father of Publius
(as S^t Paul hath noted *Acts*
28. 8.) *Febribus ac Dysenteria*
detentus, decumberet, lay sick
of a feaver and a bloudy flux
both at one time, which
were diseases of different
qualities, the one being lax-
ative, the other restraining.
Now by the number of Co-
lours, and their qualities and
quantities, concurring to the
composition of one mixed
colour, the learned and ex-
pert Physician may the bet-
ter judge of the number of
diseases they signifie, and
which of them is pre-
dominant in every distem-
per.

The Preface.

To the view of Urines, which are drawn and put into Colours, you are chiefly to note such as are concoct, crude, or lethall. First, concoct Urines, such as signify health, if substance and contents are answerable, are either (*Subrufus*) paler or partly saffron: or (*Subcroceus*) light-saffron like water wherein Bastard-saffron is dissolved. Secondly, crude Urines, such as men make when they incline to sickness, are (*Lacteus*, *subpiceus*, *rubeus*, *subrubeus*, that is) white, pale, the colour of saffron it self, and claret. Thirdly, lethall, such as are made

The Preface.

made when the Patient is in great danger of death, are (*Viridis, lividus, niger*, that is) green, ash-colour, and black. Their particular significations, gradations, and alterations, are observed in this ensuing tract, which may come perhaps to the hands and view of some that have more learning then vertue ; to others of more vertue then learning : how either will esteem of it, remains in their power; how I shall value their esteem, remains in me.

H. H.

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*Analysis ; or resolution of
the severall Chapters
and Sections contain-
ed in this Book.*

CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made,
concocted, and separated
in the body, with the parts
from whence it gives sig-
nification.

Sect. I. **U**Rine, whence de-
rived.

I. Urine defined, how made,
concocted, and separated in the
body.

II. How the urine descendeth
into the ureters, and giveth
knowledge of the state and
dis-

Analysis.

disposition of the humours.

CHAP. II.

Of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine; and of the diseases that follow it.

Sect. I. **O**bstuction of Urine, how caused

II. What diseases obstruction of urine causeth in the members.

III. Of conversion of urine to the parts of the bodie; and the maladies thereupon ensuing.

CHAP. III.

A Discourse of the Colour of urine; and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

Sect.

Analysis .

Et. I. **O**F Colour, what it is, and how made perspicible, and distinguished.

• Of Simple colours, viz: of white and black.

I. Of secundarie Colours, and from whence they arise.

V. Of Colours intermediate or mixed.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colours and substance simul.

ect. I. **O**F white urines, like milk, snow-water, water, or silver shining &c. What they signifie.

I. Of urines pale, flaxen, or palish.

Analysis.

- III. Of *Urines* *subruse*, yellow
citrine, or yellow like gold.
- IV. Of *subcitrine*, light saffron
or saffron-urines.
- V. Of *Urines* *Crystalline*, milky
white, with thick substance
or horn-white.
- VI. Of red *Urines* like cherrie
bloud, red apples, or saffron
self.
- VII. Of bloody *Urine* and *Materia*
tery.
- VIII. Of reddish *Urine*, r
like a burning Cole, or ru
dish dimmer then gold.
- IX. Of *Claret*, crimson, purp
blew, and blewish *Urines*.
- X. Of *Urines* that be green
greenish, dim-green and oil
green.

Analysis.

I. Of Urines that be Ash-colour and colour of lead, and their indications.

II. Of Black and blackish Urines.

CHAP. V.

Of the number, colour, substance and quantity of contents appearing in the three Regions of Urine.

& I. **O**F contents appearing in the sediment or lowest Region of Urine.

II. Of contents appearing in the sublation, or middle Region, and how they differ from those in the sediment.

1. Of contents appearing in the

Analysis.

- the Cloud, or upper Region
IV. Sheweth what the Cloud
in Urine are like, and what
they signifie.
V. Of deformed Contents appear
ing in the whole Region of the
Cloud.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, significati
ons, and differences, of
foam, froth, and bubble
appearing on the Crown
or Circle.

Sect. I. Colours appearin
on the crown o
Circle.

- II. Of spume, some, froth
and bubbles appearing in the
Circle.

Analysis.

- I. Of Bubbles, their kinds
and signification.
- Of some, froth, and bubbles,
more particularly, and what
they signifie.
 - How some, froth, and bubbles,
are distinguished.

CHAP. V I I.

Of Alteration of the Colours
of Urine, in respect of Age,
Complexion, time of the
year, and kind of life.

ect. I. **S** Heweth, that in
viewing of Urines,
the age of the sick is to be
considered.

I. The time of the year is to be
respected.

II. The Complexionall quali-
ty

Analysis.

ty is to be observed
IV. The kind of life and condition of the Patient.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphorismes, of considerations in the speculations of Urines; with the division of the Urinall, and distinction of the three Regions and contents appearing in the same.

Sect. I. **G**enerall Aphorismes to be had in memory.

II. The significations of the several Regions of Urine.

III. Of the perspicuousness and darknesse of Urine.



CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made, how concocted, and separated in the body, with the parts from whence it gives signification.

He two main and principall means which do lead to the knowledge of the diseases in mans body, and the state thereof, are *Urine* and the *Pulse*. The first whereof being derived from a Greek word which signifies *demonstrare*, to demonstrate, because by it humane dispositions are made known and evident; as also the condition of the Liver, the whole habit of the body and

B Veines,

§ 1. *Urine*
whence derived.

Philosophicall speculations

Veines; is therefore called *Urina*,
Urine, saith *Isidore*, *ex eo quod urat*
exeundo; vel quod è renibus ege-
ritur; & signifies the Vrine, Pisse,
 or Stale of man or beast. or from
ὑρ, which is derived from *ὑρῶ*,
mingo, to make water. The se-
 cond is the *Pulse*, so termed à *Pul-*
sando, which signifies to beat,
 because it is alwayes in motion.
Pulsus est motus continuus & non
cessans, saith *Bartholinus*, *quia con-*
tinue generari debet vitalis spiritus.
 lib.2.cap.6. The *Pulse* then, or
vena pulsatiles, pulse-veins, are
 signalls to declare the state of the
 heart and arteries: the Vrine of the
 Liver and veins; and which of
 them is of most certaintie, *qua-*
ritur? Leaving therefore the Sy-
 stole or contraction of the *Pulse*
 to the curious touch of the well
 experienced Physician (who like
Galen could perceive by the *pulse*
 of a woman that she was in love
 with

on the excrements of Urine.

3

with *Pylades*) I shall describe the other, it being an excrement that gives best and surest indication of the disease.

Sennertus, out of *Laurentius* and others, doth define Urine and the matter of it, to be nothing else but *Excrementum tenue & a. uosum ex potu genitum*. lib i. cap.

S 2. Urine defined, how made, concocted, and separated in the body.

. a thin and watry excrement begotten of drink, or the watry portion of *Chylus*, or whatsoever else may be converted into watry humor. Or with *Rantzenius* in his *ookde conservanda valetudine*; *Urina est serosior pars sanguinis à rebus attracta*. For Urine in waving it self with the bloud, conveyeth it self into all the parts of the body; and from thence returning back again into the veins, ever, and the vessels of the Urine, containeth with it some *Symptoms* the condition of the parts affected from whence it proceeded.

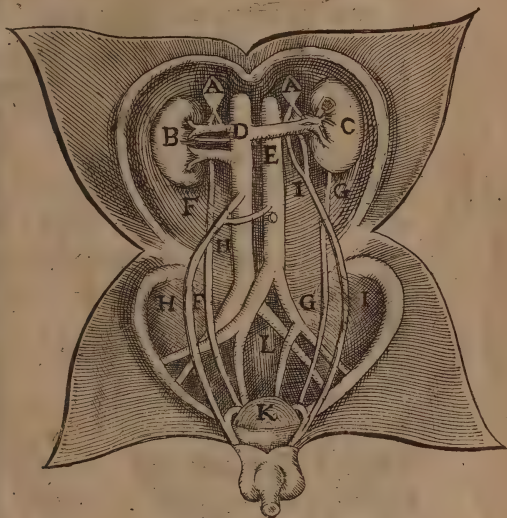
B 2 eth.

Philosophicall speculations

eth. For the common food of man being received, concocted & incorporated together, is there become *chylus*, that is, a white juicy substance: then *Pylorus*, the neither orifice or mouth of the stomach receiveth it, passing thither by an issue: thence to *Duodenum* or first-gut: from thence to *Iejunum*, or the hungry-gut: from thence again five of the *Mesenteric-veins* (being branches of the *Vein* called *Porta*, which convey the juice of the meat concocted from the stomach to the Liver) do suck so much as is profitable for nourishment; where after many purifications and concoction it is again conveyed into *vena porta*, where it is turned into blood and thence sent into *vena cava*, the hollow vein, where it is again more purified, the excrementitious parts thereof being separated and sent to their proper seats;

Chol

on the excrements of Urine.



A.A. Kernells belonging to the kidneys or the receptacles of Melancholy blood. **B.** The right Rein, or Kidney. **C.** The left Reine. **D.** The Trunk of the hollow Vein descending. **E.** The Trunk of the great Arterie descending. **F.F.** The right Ureter or water-conduit. **G.G.** The left Ureter. **H.H.** The right spermatick vessell. **I.I.** The left spermatick vessell. **K.** A part of the bladder belonging to the Urine, by which the vessells carrying the seed passe under the Abdomen into the yard. **L.L.** The lowest part of the Abdomen.

Choler to the Gall, Melancholy to the Spleen, & the wheyish part thereof to the Emulgent-veins: from whence again it is drawn of the Reins, and altered perfectly into Urine.

S. 3. How
the urine
descendeth
into the ure-
ters, and gi-
veth know-
ledge of the
state and
disposition
of the hu-
mors.

Urine being an unprofitable excrement, descendeth into the Ureters or water-conduits, and from thence into the bladder; where by the assistance of the muscle Sphincter, which is *musculus constrictivus* shutting the neck of it, it is at mans pleasure in part voyded, but not all; for some part thereof, together with the bloud, is distributed into every member of the body, and voided afterwards: and therefore urine is not onely made of that watry substance which is drawn from the Liver; but also, from the greater and lesser veins, and from the whole body. *Urina est serositas sanguinis in Renibus et Vesica.*

Alste-

on the excrements of Urine.

7

Alstedius Encyclopæd. lib. 7.

Urine thus searching the whole body by an universall source and influence, cannot but give light, together with a generall knowledge of the state of the whole body : but chiefly and more especially from the Stomach, Guts, and Mesentery veins, from the Liver, and *Vena cava*, from the Bladder, with his muscles, sinews, and Yard. For as it doth manifestly shew the state of the humors contained in the liver and greater Veins : so also it doth reveale to the judgement of exact inspection, the griefs and maladies residing in the smaller veins, and substance of the whole body.

B 4 CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*Of obstruction and conversion of
Urine: and of the diseases that
follow it.*

ALthough urine be thus made, concocted, and separated, as before is declared; yet it suffers many impediments by *obstruction* and *conversion*, from whence proceed many infirmities, according to the diversities of the causes.

§ 1. *Obstruction of
Urine how
caused.*

Obstructions are farthered by tumors, grosse humors, stone, gravell, inflammations, ulcers, impostumes, flesh-growing; and sometimes through winde, and weakenesse, distempers, fractures, ruptures, dislocations, wounds in the water-conduits or vessells of urine. Now as oppilations or stoppages are caused by some^t of these;

on the excrements of Urine.

9.

these : so according to the seate of the disease and part grieved (for *color ostendit locum*) and other signs consenting and concurring, the grief may be found out by the part obstructed.

As obstruction of urine is the cause of many evils in the body: so it being generated and made in the body, and not voyded nor expelled, but being converted into the head, it causeth the Phrensie, Melancholy, Catarrhs, impostumes, & weaknesse of the brain: into the stomach, vomiting, gnawings, and crudities: into the throat, *Bronchocele*, or throat-dropfie: into the belly, the Dropsies *Ascites*, *Tympanites*, *Anasarca*, with its species *Hyposarca*, *Sarcites*, and *Leucophlegmatia*: which *Horace* long since hath truly described in *lib.2. Ode 2.* *Crescit indulgens sibi dirus Hydrops,*
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi

§ 2. what diseases, obstruction of urine causeth in the members.

Eugerit

Philosophicall speculations

*Fugerit venis, & aquosus albo
Corpore languor.*

The self-indulgent dropsie grows
Nor doth the palats thirst unlose,
Till man from veins the dolours
cause,

And pallid watry faintness draws.
into the gutts, *iliaca passio* with
laskes; and sometimes when it is
mixed with wind, the rowling of
the gutts together, or knitting of
them, which is the disease *misere-*
re mei Deus, which is very sel-
dome cured: into the wombe,
menstruarum fluxus: into the
Cods, ruptures, and *Hydrocela*,
which is a disease that hath con-
fluence to the stones, with swel-
ling and soreness: into the joynts,
Sciatica, and the joynt-sickness:
into the parts grieved, weakness
and impostumations.

S. 3. Of
conversion
of urine to
the parts of
the body.

Or if the parts formerly ob-
structed do exonerate themselves
by urine, then the head is distem-
pered

pered with catarrhs : the throat with *Angina*, squinancy, hoar-
ness, and coughs : the Lungs with inflammation, heat & wast-
ing : the solid parts of the body with *Marasmodies*, consuming and
melting feavers : the spleen with Melancholy : the Gall with cho-
lerick fluxes : broken veins with pissing of blood : the spermatick
vessells with *Gonorrhoea* and flux of seed : the womb with terms
suppressed, and voyded by urine : the Hemorrhoidall veins with
the Hemorrhoids : the joynts with Arthritis or *articularis morbus*,
the joynt-sickness, viz. *Sciatica*, *chiragra* & *podagra* : and divers o-
ther partsof the body with eva-
cuation criticall, symptomaticall
or artificiall; for the parts and
members being inflamed, like
Cupping-glasses draw humors
unto them.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A discourse of the Colours of Urine; and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

Now for the better finding out of each particular distemper, the colour and contents of the Urine is to be considered.

S. I. of
Colour,
what it is,
and how
made per-
spicible,
and distin-
guished.

For colour (without which no man can judge or distinguish of Urines) is defined to be a bright shining, terminated in some object illustrated by light: and by reason of its divers temperament doth offer a various shape to the sight, or visible spirits of the eye; which proceeds either from the humidness of the subject, or from the light it self. And because to describe every particular colour were (to use Politians words) Si-

bylla

bylla folia colligere, a matter difficult, and in a manner infinite: I shall reduce them to their first grounds, and write only of as many of them as are for my purpose. *Color* (saith Aristotle lib. de sensu & sens:) *est extremitas perspicui in corpore terminato*. Three things are required that colour may appear: 1 *extremitas in corpore*: 2 *pellucidum*, because in the dark no colour appears: 3 *corpus definitum*, because on those bodies that are farr distant no colour is discerned at all.

The two extream Colours are white and black: intermediate to these are *punicus*, purple, yellow, green, & others that are mixed of them, as followeth in order. Of colours some are simple; some are mixed: Of simple colours, there are two primarie, viz. white and black, out of which all the rest are made: for simple colours

lours are of such absolute perfection, as that they need not the participation of any other colour to make them absolute.

S2. Of simple colours,
viz. of white and black.

1. *Albedo est color simplex* (saith Scribonius lib. Physicor.) *in corpore tenuiore multa luminositate constans*: and is caused when the humor and moisture dryeth, as in lime, chalk, salt, sugar, &c. or thickneth, as in snow, spume. For the aire being inclosed, by reason of its subtilness, *propter internum aerem*, affordeth very much light; and by reason of much purity and brightness collected unto it, hath amongst all colours most light, in which respect it is very hurtfull unto the eyes; as it is manifested in those that look too intensively on snow; for by reason of the power and force of light, the visuall spirits are dissipated and confounded.

2. *Nigredo*, Black is a colour
dia-

diametrically opposed to white, and is thus defined by Scribonius, *Nigredo est color in corpore crassiore exigua luminositatis particeps.* in a grosse or earthy substance: which is caused either by the adustion of moist aire, or water thoroughly mixed with the earth: or so the aire being shut out, it leaves behind a dark, thick blackness, as in a dead cole, soote of the chimney, smoake, &c. for the moisture being exhausted by the fire, there remaines nought else but blackness: *quacumq; enim ignis allambit, nigra sunt.* This colour is no wayes gratefull to the sight; but proves very obnoxious unto it, as appeares in them that a long time have bin detained in darknes. *Sebast: Ver: lib. 4. de gener.*

Secondary colours are such as either arise out of the mingled portions of simple colours: where

S. 3. Of secondary colours, and from whence they arise.

Philosophical speculations

whereof some are meane between both, as bloud-red, red like saffron it self, green, sky-colour: these are *colores medii*, and have their primary essence from the simple colours, either by an equall, or unequall mixture of them; for *mixtus color est, qui ex simplicium consensu pro-*
ducitur. whereof some are compounded of both the simples; and some declining more to one then to the other, by an unequall proportion: or such as arise out of either extreames; as saffron, that is, such as is like to water where-
 in the flower of saffron hath bin dissolved; or blew, a deep blew made of an equall mixture of white and black.

S. 4. Of
 colours inter-
 mediate or
 mixed.

The intermediate colours then are produced out of the mixture of the extreames, whereof some of them incline to white, other to black: to white is conjoynd
 accord-

according to the opinion of *Aristotle lib: de sensu & sens.*

1. *Flavus*, yellow; which is generated as often as much white is mixed with lesser black, and therefore the splendour is drowned with a certain obscuritie: or, as *Varro* affirmeth, *lib.4. de gener.* when there is a mixture of two portions of white, with one of red. Of this colour is ripe corn, the yolk of an egg; which is sometimes changed into the colour of pure gold, *fulvus*, and is caused where the humor waxeth dry: for experience teacheth, that corn looks not yellow till its moisture faileth; as in Autumn, when naturall moisture decayeth, the colour of green leavs is changed into yellow.

2. *Viridis*, green, belongs unto black, which ariseth out of the mixture of lesser red and more black; as appears by the definition,

C

on,

on, *Viridis est color nigredine copiosiore & rubedine minore contemperatus*. Others compound it of four parts white, and five black.

3. *Rubeus*, red, is generated when much opacous light is fixed in brightness, which brightness is terrestrial; yet so cleansed, that the light mixing with it becomes red. So that red exactly compounded doth participate of two simples indifferently: which *Scribonius* thus defines, *Rubedo est color aequali simul albedinis & nigredinis combinatione constans*. But the beauty of the colour is much changed from black and white, to blood-red. Again, if the light in it be splendid, it turns to purple, as we often see in the flame of fire, being mingled with fume and brightness. Subordinate to this colour is

4. *Puniceus*, red like apples, or saffron it self, containing one part of

of white and two of black. This colour doth resemble the fire, the highest and noblest of the four elements.

5. *Purpureus*, purple, is next red, and is in a diaphanous body more opacous and impure, and therefore more obscure: and this is the colour of Violets, or the leaves of the flower De-luce. Purple consisteth of much red and a small quantity of black, and is thus defined; *Purpureus color est qui à multarubedine, & pauciore nigredine commiscetur.*

6. *Cæruleus, fuscus*, blew, sky-colour, or Azure, consisteth of more black, and lesser white, viz: of three parts black, and two of white; which produceth such a colour as is seen in the sky when it is very clear and transparent; for the vapours receiving the pure light of the sun-beams causeth a Sapphire-like colour to appear.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colour and substance simul.

S. 1. Of
white Urine
like milk,
snow-wa-
ter, water,
or silver shi-
ning &c.
what they
signifie.

L *Acteus*, milk-white with thin substance, signifies the same as snow-water doth (*Niveus Aqueus*;) which is either *Cruditatis nuntia*, a signification of cruditie, obstruction, or conversion of humour. Again, Cruditie is caused either through decay of naturall heat, and signifies the weakness of the concocting faculty: or through suffocation. (1) Cruditie through want of naturall heat causeth a Consumption, or lingering Ague, *Diabetes*, or pissing evil, with thirst; but if grossness appear with it, then the neck of the bladder is stopped: for in all humoral diseases before concoction appeareth, urine is white and thin, and causeth pain in the Spleen,
evil

on the excrements of Urine.

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evil digestion and a cold liver; it demonstrates excess in drinking, pain in the back, evill in a frantick person, as saith *Hippocrates Apher. lib. 4.* which *Theophilus* also affirmeth in his Judiciall of urines.

2. *Urine shining like silver*, of women, betokeneth she is with child, if she cast often, and have no appetite.

3. *Water-colour* with a dark sky betokeneth death.

4. *Urine watry and thin*, in the aged signifies Gout in the feet and joynts proceeding from fleame.

5. *Urine watry and thin having no residence*, signifieth the Tympany, and is more rubicund if the inflammation waxeth worse.

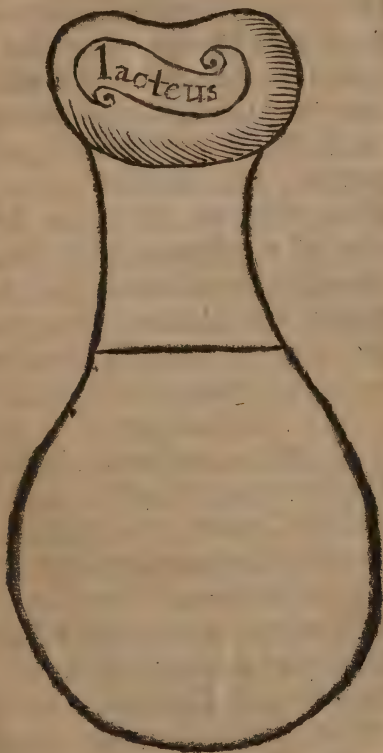
6. *Urine watry and pissed forth little in quantity* signifies the stone in the Reins: with gravity residence, that the stone is removed from the Reins.

7. *Urine white, thin, and watry,*

signifies Quotidian feavers : if virulent, thick, and troubled like beasts urine, the Lethargie, Gonorrhœa, *Morbus Gallicus*, or the Plague if it be red.

8. *Dim water*, *Inopus* or *Kianos*, signifies adustion of bloud, and if it hath no residence, with a feaver lethall : without a feaver it doth demonstrate gouts or scabs.

9. *Caropus*, which is grayish of the colour of a mans nail next the joynt, or of Lyons eyes, signifies abundance of fleam, melancholy, imperfect digestion, or the stone with gravill. (2) Cruditie being of two sorts, the next is through suffocation, and causeth worms, Hydropsies, with cold distemper: with thicker urine, Apoplexy: falling evil, with leadish colour: *Vertigo* or swimming in the head, with greenish colour: Palsey, fleame, melancholy, gout, with little motes in the sediment.



Philosophicall speculations

10. *White Urine and Virulent*, betokeneth in women, sickness in the reins and secret receptacles: & in those that do rave with madness a very evil token. *Hippoc. Aph. 72.*

2. Obstruction of the liver, reins, ureters, &c. if the urine be made with pain, it signifies stopping of menstrues; with blackish dust in the sediment, Jaundies, stone in the bladder, strangurie, impostumes growing near the passage of urine, *Iliaca passio*, or wind in the small guts.

3. Or conversion of humour another way: if to the head, it causeth Catarrhs, which distilling into the inferiour parts of the body, viz. to the nose, it causeth the Polypus; to the eyes Ophthalmia; to the ears, deafnesse; to the palat, the falling of Columella; to the throat, hoarsness; to the mouth, exulcerations; to the jawes and mandible, tooth-ach; to Trachea
arteria,

arteria, or wind-pipe, the Cough; to the lungs, *Asthma*; to the bowels, the iliack, whereof sometimes follow the fluxes *Diarrhæa*, *Lienteria*, and *Dysenteria*; to the Reins, *Nephresia*; to the joynts, *articularis morbus* or the gout.

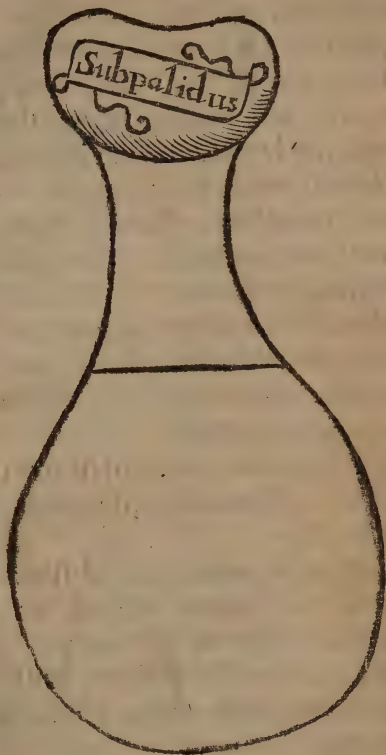
1. *Subpallidus*, *spiceus*, Pale, s. 2. Of urines pale, flaxen, or palish. flaxen, and somewhat more concoct than the former, signifies an exulceration and consumption of the lungs, in quantity little, and colour leadish, only paler, which with a lask is lethall.

2 If *pale*, abundance of fleame; if thick, a Quotidian; if remiss, great cold.

3. If *palish*, abundance of fleam mixed with some choler, and great distemper of the body.

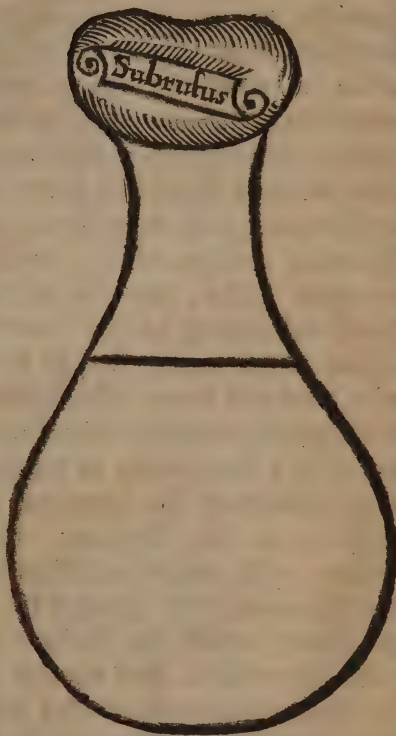
Of Urines Crystalline, milk-white and horn-white, see more pag. 32.

1. *Subrufus*



1. *Subrufus, aureus, citrinus*, S. 3. Of u-
 Subruse, yellow, citrine, signi- rines sub-
 fies (saith Ranizovius cap. 19. *de citrine, or*
urina excretionem) in whole men yellow like
 perfect health; if it be made with- gold.
 out heat, without cold, without
 pain, without stench, moderately
 perspicuous, and mean both in
 substance and quantity, having
 contents white, smooth and e-
 quall, descending to the lowest
 region of the urine. But in sick
 men, hote and sharp distempers:
 in old men, a double tertian: in
 children, a Quotidian: in young
 men, diseases of the breast, with
 Bubbles in the Region: the
 Spleen, with rodds and streaks
 like Meteors; of the Liver, if it be
 in quantity much, the body lean
 and belly costive. And when it is
 not changed from its healthy co-
 lour, sometimes it signifies sharp
 diseases, as *febris diaria*, the Plague,
 or such like.

2. *Urine,*



2. *Urine subruſe*, cholerick, ſomewhat yellow and moderately thick, ſignifies a pure intermitting tertian; alſo if it hath by and by a white cloud, and a laudable ſublation in the middeſt. If the urine be more red, and if in the firſt ſitt there do appeare neither ſublation in the middeſt, nor cloud, the feaver will extend, and remain 7. dayes.

3. *Yellow like gold*, the beginning of ſome ſickneſs ingendered in the liver and ſtomach: if it be thin in ſubſtance, abundance of ſleam, which will kindle ſome of the kinds of feavers. *gold colour* in women doth ſignifie carnal appetite.

4. *Citrine*, if bright, doth ſoreſhew the diſtemper of the Spleen; if thin, the diſtemper of the Liver; if full of Bubbles, that the Lungs be out of order. *Urine Citrine* ſignifies gout in the feet & joynts

joynts proceeding from a chole-
rick flux. Dr. Board of Urine.

S. 4. Of
subcitrine,
light saf-
fron, or saf-
fron Urines.

1. *Subcreceus, subflavus, flavus, cro-
ceus; light saffron, saffron, subcitrine,*
signifies choler, as in a tertian, if it
be thin: distemper of humors in
the bloud, if it be thickish black:
Melancholy, if it be in substance
thick.

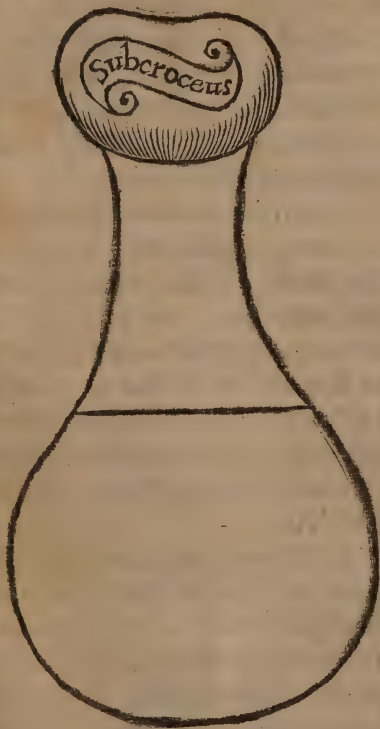
2. *Citrine*, abundance of fleam
mixed with choler.

3. *Yellow, like the yellow of a
lanterns horn*, that Melancholy
hath great dominion: if waterish
colour, that fleam is predominant

4. *Fallow-Kiropus*, signif. Hy-
dropsies, wind under the side,
stone in the Reins of the back, or
Apostumation of the Lungs, and
fleam.

These Urines following, viz.
CrySTALLINUS, LACTEUS, & GLAUCUS,
are species of the urine *LACTEUS*,
and are to be reduced unto it, as in
pag. 24.]

CrySTALLINUS



S. 5. of u-
rines Cry-
stalline,
milk white
with thick
substance, or
horn-white.

1. *Crystallinus*, *Crystalline* posi-
tively white, in substance thick, be-
tokeneth abundance of raw hu-
mors: consumption, with fatty
substance: Impostumes, with fil-
thy matter, and stinking settling
down to the sediment.

2. *Lacteus*, *milkwhite*, with thick
substance, betokeneth matter of
the stone voyded; or an ulcer in
the instruments of urine, if it be
mattery, & settle to the sediment;
or flux of seed in man or woman;
or Coition, if it be without stench;
or Dropſie, if the yellow Iauდიſe
continue through great cruditie in
the Veins.

3. *Glaucus*, *horn-white*, like the
horn of an old lanthorn dark
through smoak, with thick sub-
stance not troubled, betokeneth
groſſe humors, and ſlegmatick
diseaſes in the whole body; or
that the veins are full of ill hu-
mors; or head-ach through agi-
tation

of-
be-
hu-
arry
fil-
ling
lick
of
in
t be
ent;
man;
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ndise
tie in
e the
dark
sub-
eneth
atick
y; or
l hu-
n agi-
tation

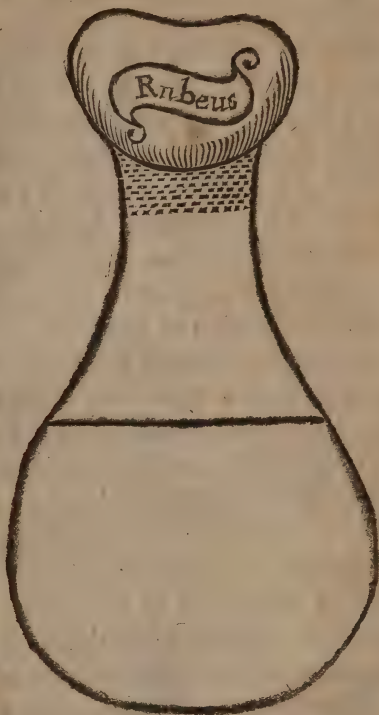
tation of ill humours ascend-
ing.

Rubeus, puniceus, red like cher-
ries, blood, red Apples, or saffron it
self; of cause *externall*, signifies,
that the Reins and Loyns are bea-
ten and brused; or some Vein
near the Reins open or broken;
or, by applying *Sena, Rubia ma-
jor, Cantharides*, or the like, to any
part of the body: or *internall*, as
the wideness, thinness or looseness
of some Veins near the Reins
through which blood sweareth in
great quantity; or the reins and
bladder fretted untill blood co-
meth, as in the grief of the stone
after labour with gravel; or abun-
dance of blood, as in rotten A-
gues; or abundance of choler, as in
Agues tertian, with an unclean re-
sidence; or semitertian, with a
leadish colour, and green cloud;
or abundance of unnaturall heat
saith *Rantzenius*, melting the

S. 6. Of red
Urinæ like
cherries,
blood red
Apples, or
saffron it
self.

D

moi,



moisture of the body into Urine in great quantity, with fat floating aloft, as in the consumption; or Urine staid too long in the body, whereby it becomes more coloured and concoct, as happens in the Palsie, Apoplexie, Epilepsia, Bloudy-flux, Colick, Iliack; or obstructions of the Gall, as in the Jaundise, with pain in the neck and short-ribbs; or obstruction of the Spleen, or Liver, as in the Dropsie; or Relapse, if it be in substance first thick and shortly after thin, before and after the Critical day: in young men without danger, in old men lethall.

1. *Bloudy urine* signifies that the bladder is hurt, or some rottenness within it: if it be without sickness, that some vein is broken: or if it be in women clear as water, it betokeneth Head-ach.

S. 7. Of
bloudy
Urine, and
mattery.

2. *Red like blond*, if it stinck.

D2 eth,

keth, sign: a putrified Liver, or some impediment in the inferior parts. *Bloudy urine* may come three wayes; first, from the Liver; secondly, from a Vein named *Kyli*, which is a Vein in the Cods; thirdly, from the bladder. If from the bladder, the Urine will stinck, and the substance fall to the bottom, with pain about the share, bladder, and yard: if from the Liver, the Urine will be clear and bloudy, with pain on the right side: if from the Vein *Kyli*, then some Veins which have recourse to that are broken, and the bloud distilling from the Vein makes it *bloudish*. Also bloud may come from the reins of the back, and so into the bladder; and then the Patient doth feel pain and pricking in the reins of his back, which doth come of the raising of a stone in one of the water Conduits.

3. Urine bloody and mattery with stench, signifies Vlcers of the bladder and of its neck, with a grosse residue like bran: and sometimes thin skins, like leaves and wooll, are sent out with it. also it signifies a putrid Liver.

1. Reddish Urine and thick sign. Head-ach caused of blood: reddish like waterish blood is of the same signification with blood-red.

S. 8. Of reddish urine, red like a burning Cole, or reddish dimmer then gold.

2. Red like a burning Coale: demonstrates a feaver; or else inflammation of the Liver: if cloudy, a Pleurisie; if thick, that the blood is infected; if thin and cloudy, that choler aboundeth.

3. Reddish dimmer then gold in Children signifies distemperature; in aged persons, a good signe of health, if the contents be good, which do yield certain judgement of the disease, whiles the Urine it self is a meretricious Harlot.

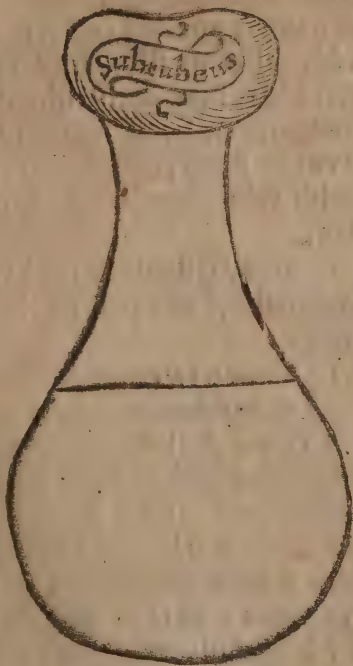
S. 9. Of
claret, crim-
son, purple,
blew, and
blewish U-
vines.

1. *Subrubeus*, *palmeus*, *Claret*, like to *Bole-armoniack*, signifies inclination to sickness, and continuation of the disease; yet without danger, if it hath a sediment of like colour and substance.

2. *Purpureus vineus*, *Crimson* like *blackish red-wine*, signifies in whole men excessive labour in the heat of the sunne, or fire, whereby the blood is inflamed and roasted, as in a burning Ague, with thirst, watching, Coughs, and other Symptoms of an Ague; or Choler adust turned into Melancholy.

3. *Passens*, *Cyaneus*, *purple* of the colour of *raisins of the sunne*, indicates the yellow Jaundise if it continues long: or health, with signes of concoction: or abundance of blood in young men, with heaviness about the Liver.

4. *Vinetus*, *fuscus*, *caruleus*, *cyaneus*, *blavus*, *Blew*, betokeneth stripes



stripes and bruscings, and that the humour is voyded; or extream cold and mortification; or great heat and roasting of the bloud; or strangurie at hand in those that have the stone; or recovery and health, where the Patient is mending.

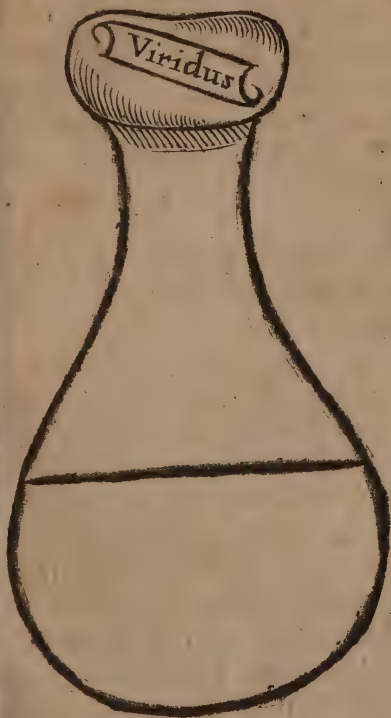
5. *Blewish* signifies the Flix, Hydropsies, and pain in the Liver.

S. 10. Of
Urines that
be green,
greenish,
dim-
green, and
oily-green.

1. *Viridis, porracens, prasinus*, Green as leek-leaves, coleworts, or rather greenish alone, is commonly lethall: *Viridis mortem plerumque designat*, (saith Rantz.) or cold mortall, if leadish colour and black follow successively at divers times: or Quotidian Ague, or Melancholy adust, or yellow Jaundise with an Ague: or heat and adustion of humours, if green hath black immediately succeeding, and not leadish coming between, with great heat, thirst, short

on the excrements of Urine.

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short breath; and the like with the Urine glistering. *Green* also signifies adustion of choler, green-Jaundise (commonly called the green sicknesse) and resolution of the naturall humidity of the Patient.

2. *Greenish* signifies adustion of blood inducing the yellow-Jaundise, altering the naturall complexion into unnaturall.

3. *Dim-green*, adustion of Choler and Melancholy, inducing the black-Jaundise. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

4. *Oleaceus, Oily-green* in substance clammy and thick, and heavy as Oyl, good, if it be made after black Urine, as better succeeding worse: for so, if it be made on the Criticall day, and much in quantity, the disease is voyded; otherwise it indicates either the dropsie or the colick: or ill, by reason of great distemperature

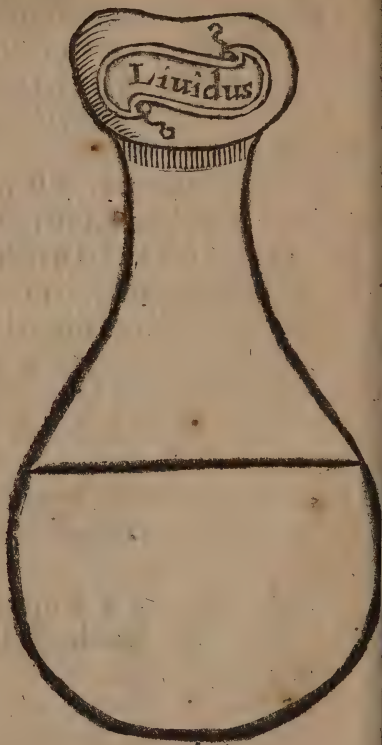
nature of heat, and imbecillity
the body, as in a consumption
the whole body; or of the
ings; or tertian Ague, in fat and
tender bodies; or convulsion
drynesse, madnesse.

1. *Lividus, Plumbeus, Ash-colour*, colour of lead, good, in stripes
and bruises, and in black-Jaundise
settle to the sediment, it gives
evidence that the matter of the grief
is voyded: ill, in hot agues, if
green colour was made before as
other times; or strangury fol-
lowing in a burning Ague, mor-
tal; or extream cold and mortifi-
cation, if the colour before was
le.

S. II. Of
Urines that
be Ash-
colour,
colour of
lead, and
their indi-
cations.

2. *Lead-colour*, in a woman
conceived, signifies that the child
is dead. *Vicar. of Urines.*

1. *Niger,*

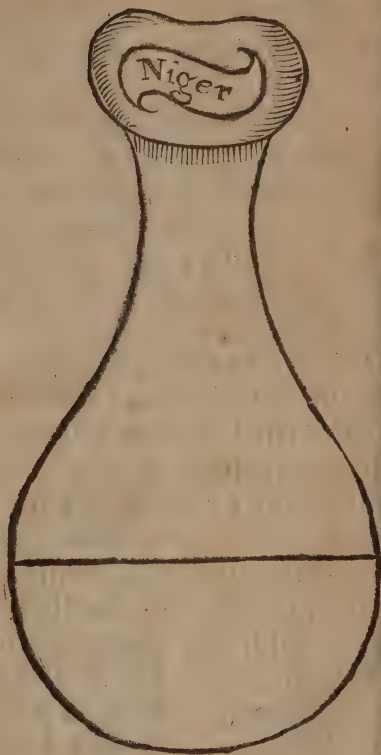


on the excrements of Urine.

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I. *Niger, Black*, in substance S. 12. Of
black, and
blackish
Urines.
ck, of cause *externall*, as eat-
of *Cassia*, or purgers of Melan-
oly, or bruifings, beatings,
ls, &c. or *internall*, by mixing
Melancholy humours, adust
oud, or choler; criticall evacu-
on, with ease of the Patient, af-
great diseases; or quartan,
burning Agues, with bleeding
the Nose, else mortall, as *Mon-*
us observes in his tract, *de ex-*
mentis; or Menstrues hereto-
re suppressed and now voyded,
white, or such like went before;
spleen with a tumour; or chro-
call diseases of the back and
atrix, black-Jaundise, Hæmor-
oids, madnesse, or the Reins
ected with the stone, with
ench by breaking of some little
eins in the Reins; or Sympto-
aticall and mortall with heat
d adustion, as in sharp Agues,
green Urine went before, or red

ac-



accompanied with heat, leanness and thirst, the Urine virulent and small in quantity; or cold, if lew, green, or ash-colour went before, with little sediment, and nited.

2. *Black Urine: nigra est mala.*
or if the sick party lothes when he goes to sledge, and speaks he knows not what when he goes to cool, it is lethall.

3. *Black Urine like rust and cancer in metall,* little in quantity, with residence like meal, signifies the Apoplexie.

4. *Blackish Urine,* as if one should mix soote wherein flesh newly killd had bin washed, signifies suppression of the Menstrues.

CHAP. V.

*Of the number, colour, substance
and quantity of contents ap-
pearing in the three Regions of
Urine.*

*S. I. Of
Contents
appearing
in the Sedi-
ment or
lowest Re-
gion of
Urine.*

THE Regions of Urine are an-
swerable to the severall Re-
gions of mans body: that is to say,
the upper Region with the Circle
pertains to the head and Brain;
the middle Region doth belong
to the Heart, Lungs and Stomach,
and to all other official members
about the Midriff; the lower Re-
gion to the Liver, Kidnies, Reins
of the back, and other inferiour
parts. The number, colour, sub-
stance and quantity of contents
appearing in either of these, are
here described.

I. *Oleaceus*, oily green con-
tents appearing in the sediment

or lowest Region of Urine, (*as judicious Fletcher observes in his judgment of Urines cap. 8.*) signifies consumption of the reins or bladder, with pain in the reins, without an ague, and pissed fast: or if fatnesse swimmeth in the Urine, consumption of the whole body with an ague.

2. *Fat urine*, white and moist, betokeneth the feaver quartan; ponderous urine, that the bladder is hurt. (*Dr. Boord.*) There are two kinds of *fatnesse* in Urine: the one is *greasie*, the other is of an *Oily* substance: if it be *greasie*, it doth signifie debility in Nature, and wasting of it: if it be *Oily*, it signifies Marasmus, or fever Hectick, or else some sicknesse to come shortly.

3. *Erucaceum, Orobeum, red fetches* do signifie inflammation of the Liver, consumption of the whole body, or of the Reins.

E

4. *Dregs*

Philosophicall speculations

4. *Dreggy sediment*, mingled with bloud, signifies death.

5. *Folium Laminae, squama*] *Plates, scales*, signifie a consumption with an Ague; or exulceration of the bladder with stench and purulent matter; or inflammation of the bladder and Liver; long sicknesse; if thick and heavy, mortification: A *Scaly water*, like to the scales of fishes, doth signifie a feaver Heſtick; and a *Squamous water* a little bigger then the flakes of bran, a consumption.

6. *Furfur, Bran*, course bran, signifies unkindly heat, with a consumption of the whole body, with crudity and thin urine; or scabbednesse of the whole body, if the patient hath no feaver; or of the bladder only, with pain and itch about the root of the yard.

7. *Simila, puls, fine meal* or *flower*, indicates colliquation of the

the solid parts, if they be white; or extream adustion of bloud, and therefore long sicknesse, and for the most part mortall; or conception with child, if there be fine meal or stirch in the swimm, or setling to the sediment like fine carded wooll, the rest of the urine a little troubled, and greenish, or Ash-colour.

8. *Crudus humor, raw humour, clammy like snevill*, or the white of an egg, if it be without pain, it signifies exulceration of the reins and bladder: or with pain, impostume, or stone in the reins & bladder: or *raw humours* sometimes causing an Ague, and appearing in the Sediment, signifies either Ache in the Reins; or the Sciatica, Strangury, or *Tenasmus*.

9. *Pus, rotten and purulent matter*, like the matter of a sore, and stinking, which when the urinall is shaken disperseth it self into fat-

fatty and oily resolutions, signifie exulcerations of the reins without pain: or (as *Fernelius de Urinis observes*,) of the bladder, with pain about it: or of the Liver, with pain under the right short-ribs: or putrefaction of the Liver, if it be very dreggie: or Impostume of the Lungs, or Pleurisie: or thick rheume causing difficulty in pissing: or Phrensie, or *Squinancia*, if there be pain in the Lungs, Liver or bladder; or if there be no pain in these members it riseth either from inflammations, or contagious flux of *Venus*.

10. *Slimy or congelate matter*, like the white of a raw egg half decocted, signifies either pain in the reins of the back, or in the neck of the bladder, or about the fundament, or in the head of the yard, and if not holpen in short time, lethall. *Dr. Boord of Urines.*

11. *Filthy matter*, flowes either

ther from the reins of the back ,
or from the bladder , or from the
Liver. Where note, if it comes
from the reins of the back ,the
Patient doth feel pain about the
Loyns and Flanks; if from the
bladder, he doth feel pain about
the share; if from the Liver, he
doth feel pain about the rightside.

12. *Poli, caruncula, filamenta,*
haïres like pieces of flesh, long, slender,
and hairy, do signifie with
thick urine, either dissolution of
the whole body with an Ague,
colour oily, or green: or dissoluti-
on of the reins without an Ague,
the hairs fatty and grosse: or ob-
struction of the reins with grosse
and clammy humours, as in the
Strangurie and pissing evill: or
exulceration of the reins and
bladder, with purulent matter: or
flux of Sperm after Coition,
Gonorrhœa, or Venerous pollu-
tions: or when women have their

white-flowers, or unclean matrices.

13. *Chopt haires*] betokeneth resolution, and wasting in the reins of the back.

14. *Arenula, sabulum*] Gravell or sand, in colour red, white, or blackish, do signifie (saith *Rant-zovius*) the breeding of the stone in the reins of the back, if it be red: or the stone in the bladder, if it be white, with pain in the bladder and about the share. Also the heat of the Liver and the reins, or adustion of humours, if it be blackish, as in cholerick diseases and burning-Agues; or Melancholick infirmities; or pain in the joynts or reins, leprosie, or *morbis Gallicus* confirmed: Hemorrhoids, costivenesse, or heat in the Liver, if there be no pain in the reins: or the receipt of sharp diuretick Medicines and absterfiv, producing gravell from the reins.

15. *Sanguis*

15 *Sanguis, grumus sanguinis*] Bloua pure, thick, grosse, or cloddy, signifies that the vessells of blood and veins, either have their orifice open, as in criticall evacuation of Menstrues without pain; or declination of the diseases of the Spleen, with much residence and dreggs; or when the Veins be too weak, as in *Exanthemata* or small poxes; or the Liver too weak, for so, pure blood is voyded by stool; or the reins and bladder too weak, as in old men; or membranes and tunicles of the Veins loose, thin, and full of pores, whereby thin blood is voyded; or substance and membranes hurt by a fall, beatings, brusings, leaping, and violent exercise, and so, cloddy blood is voyded; or corrosive or caustick medicines; or openers of obstructions; or by the exulceration of the reins, or bladder; or by

the stone, and so, filthy and cloddy blood is evacuated.

16 *Sperma, semen,] Seed*, which (the urinall being shaken) lightly floteth and ascendeth, signifies that either the seed aboundeth in quantity, as after Coition; or else in quality, being sharp, hot, and salt; or else is thin, and waterish, and departs involuntarily, making the Loyns and body lean; or else is virulent and contagious, as in the French pox, with gravelly and sandy contents; or else the Spermatick vessells are too slippery; or else too weak in their retentive faculty, wasting the whole body, as in the Apoplexie, palsy in the Genitors, falling sicknesse: for in these diseales, stool, urine and seed are involuntarie. *Fletcher judgement of Urines, cap. 8.*

17. *Cineres] Dust*, black, or leadish, and heavy, signifies the flux of the Hemorrhoids at hand, the

the colour of Urine remisse; or pain, and diseases of the spleen, the dust being somewhat brown and purple; or stopping of Menstrues, in substance thick, colour pale, flaxen or white, with little residence; or pain in the loines, reins, and other inferiour parts by which the blood passeth in the Hemorrhoidall Veins to the fundament. *Dr. Board.*

18. *Atomis*] *Motes*, such as appear in the sun-beames, either red or white, signifie putrefaction, as in the Pestilence, *Morbus Gallicus*, with stench: or agitation or commotion of humours, as in the small pox, or measles: or diseases of the Mother; floating all over the urine yet warm, and afterwards settling to the sediment, do signifie a double strife betwixt Nature and the disease: or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear universally: or in the
fu-

superiour parts, if they appear in the cloud ; or in the middle parts, if they appear in the swimm ; or in the lowest parts of the body, if they appear in the sediment : or conception in women, if they settle down to the bottome : which if they be red through great abundance of heat and bloud, a male-child is conceived ; but if white, through lesser abundance of heat and bloud, a female.

S. 2. Of
Contents
appearing
in the sub-
lation or
middle Re-
gion, and
how they
differ from
those in the
Sediment.

II. There is little or no difference between the Contents of the sediment, or lowest Region, and between the middle region and sublation, except it be in these few particulars. viz. 1. *Contents in the sublation* sig: some windiness. 2ly, *Good contents in the swimm*, as white, saffron, clarret, and equall, are not so good in the Sediment. Presence of the swimm is a sure prognostick of health ; yet the presence

of

of the sediment is necessary before there can be a recovery. Thirdly, *Ill Contents in the swim* which are signes of sickness, are, black, green, leadish, solid, and deformed. 4ly, *Contents in the swim* point out the diseases of the middle parts, as about the *Hypochondria, Viscera, &c.* 5ly, *Sand or gravell* in colour reddish, and cleaving to the sides of the Urinall, as if the urine did congeal into stones, signifies adhesion of the Liver. 6ly, *Motes* being puffed up by unnaturall and flatuous heat, and afterwards settling to the Sediment, and troubling the urine, demonstrateth great strife in the veins, betwixt naturall heat, and the disease to be determined by age, strength, dyet, complexion, and good order of the Patient. *Fletch: ex Montan. de excrem.*

III The third or highest Region

S. 3. Of
Contents
appearing
in the cloud,
or upper Re-
gion.

Region of Urine is called the Cloud, wherein is to be considered (as in the former) the substance, quantity, colour, &c. where there is little difference, save only, the contents in the cloud (compared with other Regions) have least signification of good, in good signes: and on the contrary, least signification of ill, in ill signes. We will therefore proceed to their description. viz.

1. *Albus*] *white*, signifies in perfect tertian Agues, abundance of choler, and so continuance of the disease; or in rotten Agues, great danger through pain and grief in the fore-part of the belly, about the short ribbs.

2. *Rubeus*] *red*, signifies the changing of the sicknesse into a Quartan; or concoction of humours; or head-ach through flatuous spirits ascending up into the head, and so continuance of the disease.

3. *Ni-*

on the excrements of Urine.

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3. *Niger*] *black*, signifies long-watchings and lack of sleep, whereof followeth the lightnesse of the brain, raveing, doting, which in old age is mortall.

Clouds in Urine are much like unto spiders webs, and do signifie evill digestion; coming through evill digestion of the Liver, and imbecillity of it through weaknesse of the stomach. If they are in colour

S. 4. Sheweth what the clouds in Urine are like; and what they signifie.

1. *Reddish*] the sicknesse is sharp and strong. If

2 *Tellowish*] it signifies calefi-

3 *Swart* or } cation of the Li-

4 *Purple* } ver.

5. *If fattish*] unkind heat in the spirituall members, and wasting of the naturall Moisture in man, and resolution of the whole body, if it hath long continued: but if it appeares on the suddain in heaps, and continues not long, it demonstrates the colliquation of

Philosophicall speculations
of the Reins. *Rant. de urina ex-*
cretionē.

S. 5. Of
Deformed
contents ap-
pearing in
the whole
Region of
the cloud.

6. *Dark-sky*, signifies death.

Deformed contents appearing
in the whole region of the Cloud
are, viz.

1. *Nebula*] a little white cloud
appearing in the *upper* Region of
the urine, signifies flegmatick
matter to be elevated by strong
heat, a signe of concoction and de-
clination of the disease, if it settle
in the Sediment.

2. *Fumus*] smoak in the
whole Region of the cloud, in
colour blackish, reddish, or
yellow, signifies viscous and
tough matter, adust and cholerick
or abundance of unnaturall heat
puffing up some raw matter
and therefore continuance of the
disease.

3. *Granula divulsa*] small
grains, dropps, or motes disper-
sed, if blackish, do signifie adust

io

ion of matter, and wasting of the solid parts, being violently puffed up by unnaturall heat of maligne Agues, which oftentimes are mortall.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, significations, and differences, of Spume, foame, froth, and Bubbles appearing on the Crown or Circle.

THE Circles of Urine, according to their colour and substance, shew the disposition of the Brain and head, for

S. I. Colours appearing on the Crown or Circle.

1. *Plumbeus*] *Leadish, blew, & black*, signifies the falling-sickness, Apoplexie, or mortification of the Brain, whereby the Sinews doe not their dutie in sense and motion.

2. *Rubens*] *Red*; being first leadish, and certain dayes after red.

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red, signifies Head-ach; or recovery of the animall power: or red and thin in substance, pain in the right side of the head coming of Choler.

3. *Viridis*] *Green* betokeneth Choler; or Phrensie of *green* Choler, if it be in a sharp Ague or adustion of hot choler assaulting the head. *Green* in a feave doth signifie pain in the head coming of choler; and if it doth continue, it will ingender an Impostume which will cause Phrensie. *Dr Board. item Fletches*

4. *Niger*] *Black*, is of the same indication as *black* urine is of, for it signifies mortification, if *leading* colour went before; or adustion if *green* colour went before.

5. *Flavus*] *Saffron*, joyne with thick Crown, signifies choler in the head, with head-ach thereof.

6. *Aqueus*] *Waterish white*, demonstrateth

monstrateth steam in the hinder part of the head. Also *Waterish* colour betokeneth cold and weaknesse about the brain, hindering it's facultie from casting out superfluities: if it be wan & thick, abundance of Rheum about the brain.

7. *Subrubeus, purpureus*] *Claret* or *crimson*, sig: abundance of bloud in the head, or head-ach caused of bloud: if it be purple & thick, ach in the hinder part of the head.

8. *Spiceus*] *Flaxen*, signifies ach in the left side of the head, caused of Melancholy; or Melancholy complexion. *Pale* and *thin*, distemper and coldnesse in the left side of the head.

9. *Fulvus*] *yellow*, signifies head-ach proceeding from choler, with pricking in the right side of the head.

10. *Tremor corona*] the trembling

bling of the Crown, signifies either pain all along down the back-bone ; or windinesse ; or thin humour ; or stopping the Menstrues.

Thus farr of the significations of the colours of the Crown, or Circle: next, we shall declare the prognosticks of spume, some, froth, and bubbles.

S. 2. Of
spume,
some, froth,
and bubbles
appearing
in the circle.

Of the *Spume*, or *Froth* of Urines there be three kinds: 1. a *windy spume*, which is full of bubbles, which signifies Ventositie, and Viscositie in the body. (2) the second is less then the first, and signifies fleam and corruption in the stomach. the *third* like the *foam of a Bores mouth*, hanging together without breaking, and doth betoken unkind heat about the Liver; or else, ill humour (as the learned observe) within the body: as ebullition of the Liver, or agility of ill humours

An

And if they appear yellow, they betoken the distemperature of the Liver ingendering the yellow Jaundise; if green, the Agriaca, or green-sicknes; if black, *Menstrua*, a Bruise, black-Jaundise, or mortification.

Furthermore, it is to be noted, that there is difference between spume, and bubbles. Bubbles are of two kinds. the one is resident and permanent: the other is neither resident nor permanent.

S. 3. Of
Bubbles,
their kinds,
significati-
ons, and
difference.

The *resident* do signifie ventosity intruded into the body, and that the sickness is chronicall, and will so continue, unless some remedie be found out.

Those which be *not permanent*, but do quickly vanish away, do demonstrate debility and weakness. Bubbles cleaving to the Vrinall, that the body is repleated with many ill humours: also, they do signifie the stone in the

reins of the back, saith *Dr Board* in his *Breviary of health*. Thus foam, froth, and bubbles are distinguished, by the learned Practitioners in this Art. Let us examine them more particularly.

S. 4. Of
foam,
froth, and
bubbles,
more parti-
cularly, and
what they
signifie.

Foam, froth, or bubbles, is an extention, swelling, or puffing up of a viscos moisture in a thick and gross vapour, through agitation either of heat, as in water seething; or motion, as in the sea; or both, as in running waters: & gives significations (as *Argenterius de Urinis* noteth) of Rheums and distillations, and griefs descending from the head into the inferiour parts of the body. And *RantZ. de Urina excretionis* observes, that the appearance of foam, froth, and bubbles in the urine, is caused either of cause externall, as of eating of pulse, or fruit, or surfeiting, or of pissing with some violence into the Vri-
nall:

nall: or of cause *internall*, joyned with colour diverse, signifying crudity, or white, raw, and flegmatick matter; or *saffron*, signifying the Jaundise; but mixed with some whitenesse in the middle, diseases of the Lungs; or *lead-colour* or *blackish*, matter adust; or *black*, extinction of naturall heat, which if they are much in quantity, many or thick together, long continuing & scarcely to be abolished with a rods end wrapped about with flax and put into the Vrinall, they do signifie in whole men some tough and viscus matter, which naturall heat stirreth. But in sick men (*saieth judicious Fletcher*) if they appear in the Crown or Circle, abundance of raw tough matter mixed with the ventositie and agitation thereof, which may signifie either colick, head-ach, or surfett. But if they appear over the whole

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face of the urine, they signifie weaknesse of the head; or flux of seed; or weakness of nature, through obstructions and raw humours: if they appear in the beginning of diseases accompanied with weaknesse, old age, feeble-pulse, winter, &c. mortall. But after the beginning of the disease, with other good signes, may signifie health, because such agitation is of naturall heat now prevailing: notwithstanding with ill signes, as ill colour and contents, it signifies that such agitation is, (not of naturall heat, but) of unnatural heat, and signifies in weak persons, death; but in strong men, long sickness and great danger. When they shall appear in little quantity, they signifie less head-ach and ventositie; except the colour be yellow; for so, choler increaseth the grief. *Wecker. Syntax.*

They

on the excrements of Urine.

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They are again distinguished by their speciall differences; viz: *Granula* and *Ampulla*.

S. 5. How
some, froth
and bubbles
are distin-
guished.

1. *Granula*] little Bubbles like pinns-heads or little drops of quick-silver, descending down to- wards the swimme, under the Crown into the body of the urine, signifie griefs of the head, as Rheum, which distilling down into the inferiour parts of the body, as to the Nose, the Polypus. &c. Vide pag 8. cap. 2. of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine.

2. *Ampulla*] Great Bubbles, signifie grief of the Reins, (*Nephritis*) or grief in the middle members of the body, as heart, liver, spleen; or drops of fat like spiders web, or drops of oyl swimming aloft, signifies either colliquation of the whole body with an Ague, and then this fat is pissed by little and little at severall times in small

F 4 quantity:

quantity: or Colliquation of the Reins and bladder only, without an Ague, the fat being piss'd fast, suddainly, in good quantity at once, with pain and heat about the Reins: or inflammation of the Liver: or criticall evacuation, in concoction, and declination of the disease, of some humour offending, whereby some fat member receiveth hurt, and so part of the fat is dissolved.

CHAP. VII.

Of Alteration of the colours of Urine, in respect of Age, Complexion, time of the yeare, and kind of life.

HAVING in the former Chapters written of the Colours and substance of urines; of the colours of contents, and severall Symptomes appearing in the same: it remains in this place, that

that I speak of the alteration of the Colours of Urine

1. *Respectu atatis*, in respect of age. Thin Urine in children is mortall; therefore that is best which is thick of substance, much in quantity, and in colour whitish; in *Springalls* thick substance, but rather inclining to thin, in colour yellow, or light saffron; for black is deadly, saith *Salvianus*. In young men, those conditions are to be observed, which are mentioned in chap: 4. In old men, with thin substance, white colour, and little sediment. In women healthfull, substance rather thick then thin, dark, troubled, with many things swimming in it, not so clear as in men, being much in quantity, with an impure sediment, much thicker and whiter then in mens urine.

S. I. Sheweth, that in viewing of Urines the age of the sick is to be considered.

2. *Respectu Temporis*, in respect of the time of the year: as in

Ad

§. 2. The
time of the
year is to be
respected.

Autumn, when *Sol* enters into the first degree of *Libra*, producing the Autumnall equinox; which quarter being cold and dry, is compared with Melancholy, causing Urines to have little sediment, yet without fault, the rest of that season all mean. Or, *in the beginning of winter* the colour of urine is white, substance thicker with contents more, and rawer which quarter is cold and moist compared with fleam, *Sol* the entering into the first degree of *Capricorn*, perfecting the Hyemall solstice. Or, *in the Spring* when *Sol* enters into the first degree of *Aries*, producing the Vernal equinox; which quarter being hot and moist, compared with *Sanguine*, causeth Urine in the beginning to be of colour white, and pale, but in spring proceeding, colour changeth from pale, and flaxen, to paler and lighter

light, contents mean, and substance equall. In Summer beginning, Sol then entering into the first degree of Cancer, maketh the Æstivall solstice: this quarter is warm and dry, compared with choler; causeth the urine to be in colour paler, and light saffron, in substance and sediment thinner, white, smooth, and equall: but in Summer proceeding, colour yellow saffron, substance very thin, sediment very little, thin, and declining to white.

3. *Respectu Crasis*, (so called from *Krasis* *miscro*) in respect of the complexion, temperament and mixture of naturall humours.

S. 3. The complexionall quality is to be observed.

The Sanguine hath reddish urine, with a certain darknels, and substance indifferent thick. *The cholerick* hath urine yellow as pure gold, much coloured, and of substance thin. *The flegmatick* hath urine white in substance, thick, quantity

quantity increased, and the sediment more raw. *The Melancholick* hath white urine with a certain dimness, because melancholy is in quantity cold and dry: but if melancholy be voyded in substance, the urine is black.

S. 4. The
kind of life,
& condition
of the
patient.

4. *Lastly, Respectu vite conditionis*, in respect of the kind of life, as wherein there is much exercise, fasting, anger, &c. making commotion in the spirits, and strife in the humours, watchings, meats of hote operation, the urine is more coloured, and sediments fewer at the beginning, as long as those passions do inflame the heat of the body, and there is moisture that may be inkindled: or where there is much idleness, gluttony, surfets, sleep, drunkenness, use of cold meats, the urine is white & thick, sediment much and crude, the naturall heat being oppressed and suffocated.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphorismes, or Considerations in the speculations of Urines: with the division of the Urinall, and distinction of the three Regions, and Contents appearing in the same.

IN the Speculation of Urines, many things are to be had in memory, considered, and called to mind. As, I. collection, where-
 in consider, 1 The time wherein urine is made, as in the morning.
 2 The quantity, all; not part, nor severall urines mingled. 3 The colour, which is alwayes best when it is new-made and warme.
 4 The Contents, bubbles, and substance, which are best seen when the urine is settled. 5 Limitation of time: keep it not above
 six

g. I Generall Aphorismes to be had in memorie.

six houres. 6 Remember to see it often, and observe the perseverance or alteration of colour, substance, and the like.

II. As some things do help Judgement, so there are many things do hinder speculation; as much shaking, or pouring of it out, or cold to congeal it, or wind to move it, or heat to exhale it, or meats and drinks to alter it, or medicines to colour it, or exercise, fasting, watching, labour, feare, anger, sweating, purging, vomiting, which will alter the colour, substance, quantity, and contents.

III. The differences are either *principall* in the Urine, or *lesse principall*. *Principall*, are substance, quality, quantity, and contents: *lesse principall*, are such as arise from the causes, as Choler, Melancholy, sleep, watching, diseases; or from the effects.

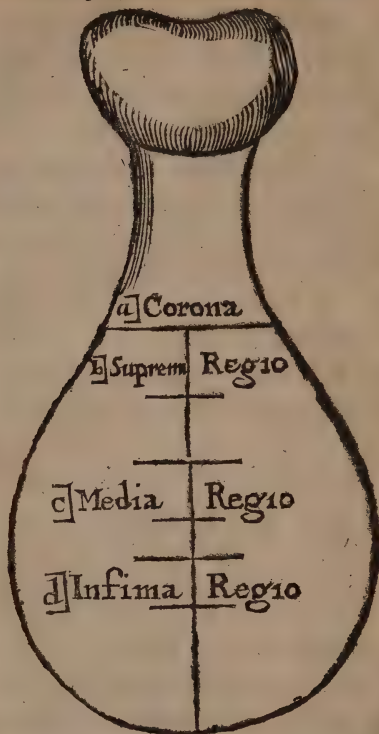
sign.

fig. health, death, griefs of the stomach, head, liver, breast, veins; from the manner of pissing, or suppressing of Urine.

IV. Remember that the urine according to its height, be divided into three Regions, for the distinction of the contents appearing in the same; as it is here demonstrated by a perfect, and well-formed Urinall, distinguished into each severall Region & parts.

As for example, Contents appearing in the cloud, do signifie diseases of the highest parts of mans body. Contents appearing in the sublation or swimme, do demonstrate the affections and diseases in the middle parts of the body, as about the short ribs, Hypochondria, inward entralls, as the spleen, liver, heart, lungs, bowells, breast, stomach. And lastly contents appearing in the

§. 2. The significations of the severall Regions of Urine.



a] *Corona*, which is the top line for the Circle or Crown. b] *Suprema Regio*, the uppermost Region for the cloud. c] *Media Regio*, the middle Region for the sublation or swimming. d] *Infima Regio*, the lowest Region for the sediment or Residence.

the sediment, do signifie diseases of the lowest parts : and therefore as (*Atomi*) Motes do signifie putrefaction, or agitation of humours, or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear in the whole urine: so they do indicate Rheum in the upper parts, if they appear in the cloud; in the middle parts, if they appear in the swimm; & Rheum in the lowest parts, if they appear in the sediment, the motes being rough, and the urine troubled.

V. In viewing of the Crown or Circle, you must remember that the placing of the Vrinall, and difference of the sight, may occasion divers colours in the Crown: and therefore *Actuarius* his counsell is, to look into the crown with one eye.

VI. Lastly, consider the perspicuousness and darkness of urine as followeth. (1) *Clear urine in* §. 3. Of the perspicuousness and darkness of Urine.

G

whole-

whole men, signifies good digestion, abundance of naturall heat, which will separate and distinguish the *Hypostasis*: but *in sick men*, if it be too clear, and in colour saffron, it betokeneth yellow choler, unnaturall heat, as in Agues (*saith Wecker*); more remiss, crude, and white, signifies cold, cruditie, and continuance of the diseases. (2) or *dark urine*, whereof there are three kinds: the first whereof is *dark accidentally* by outward cold, as aire, winter, &c. which of all other, is most thick and dark, and doth stain the Crown and top of the urinall, with a certain white, clammy thin humour, which being chafed at the fire, returneth to its self again: 2^{ly}, or *dreggy urine*, signifying unclean Reins with motes flying, floating, and swimming in the urine, which afterwards settling to the bottom,

tom, becometh a thick Residence; which may also signify a new ulcer with bloud; or an old ulcer with rotten, purulent, and filthy matter. *Fletcher. cap. 3.* 3 ly, or *confused urine*, without motes, continuing confused without alteration, doth signify properly *confusion*, putrefaction and corruption of the bloud, and humours in the great veins, and is found only in continuall, dangerous, and malignant Agues, Lethargies, and the like.

Scientia speculativa est, cuius finis ultimus est scire.

FINIS.

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9. Ca
10. W

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2. Pale

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3. Yellow

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citrim

Citrim

Yellow

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